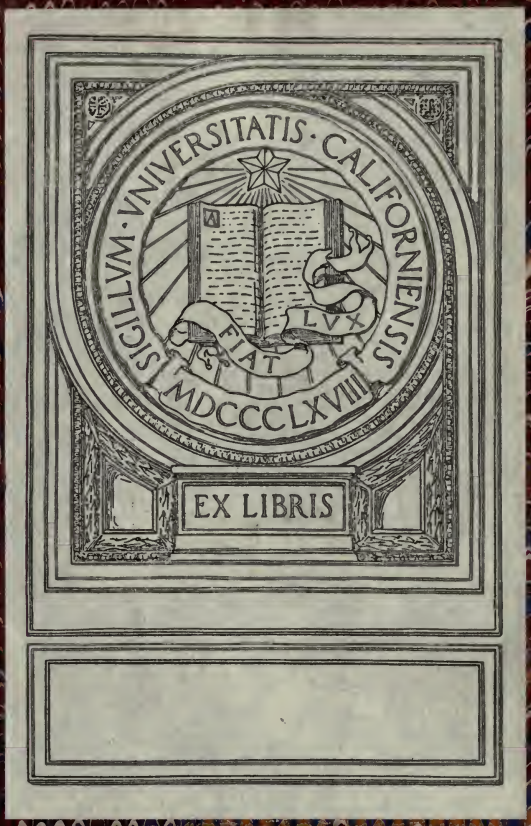
UC-NRLF
B 3 046 349

John Eustace Grubbe.


SIGILLVM · VNIVERSITATIS · CALIFORNIENSIS
FIAT LVX
MDCCCLXVIII
EX LIBRIS

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/undergroundjerus00pallrich

Miscellaneous pamphlets
on history, religion
etc

AC1
MS
v.1

Contents

★ Page

1 Underground Jerusalem. Descriptive Catalogue of Water colour Drawings by Wm Simpson 1872 — Begin with 1

2 Work and Wages. A lecture by the Revd. Peter T. Curry Vicar of Wing — 15

3 Essay on a liberal Education &c. by the Revd. S. Hawtrey — — — 35

4 A Hymn "Glory to Thee whose lofty State &c. — — — 139

5 The Judgment Day. A sacred Poem by R. T. Garland. 1837. Another on Pandemic 189 — 167

6 Ode on the Birth of the Prince 1842 by Charles Rann Kennedy — — 201

7 Britain's Genius A masque written on the occasion of the marriage of Queen Victoria 1840. By the Revd. R. Kennedy & Reign of Youth — 231

8 Poem. On the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. By the Revd. R. Kennedy — — — — — 319

9 Residence. Two Letters in Verse 1821 — — — — — — 361

10 The Reign of Youth. A lyrical Poem — see 7 — — — 277

11 To my old Gown — see 9 — 395

THE PALL MALL GALLERY,

48, PALL MALL.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.

Descriptive Catalogue

OF THE ABOVE COLLECTION

OF

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS

BY

WILLIAM SIMPSON,

ON VIEW AND FOR SALE,

AT

THE PALL MALL GALLERY,

From April 6th, 1872.

LONDON: W. M. THOMPSON, 312, REGENT ST., W.

AND

20, COCKSPUR STREET, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W.

LONDON:
WYMAN AND SONS, PRINTERS, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, W.C.

Pam 5 S-1

INTRODUCTION.

THE following pictures of "Underground Jerusalem" are by Mr. William Simpson, first known by his admirable sketches in the Crimea during the Russian war, and in the Caucasus, whither he accompanied the late Duke of Newcastle, and subsequently by his water-colour pictures of India, Cashmere, Thibet, Russia, which he visited on the occasion of the marriage of the Czarowich and Princess Dagmar, and of Abyssinia. The Russian and Abyssinian tours were undertaken by Mr. Simpson in his capacity of special artist to *The Illustrated London News*, in which capacity also he went to Egypt on the opening of the Suez Canal; to Rome at the sitting of the Œcumenical Council; and, still later, to the seat of the Franco-German war, in which he was present at Sedan, Metz, and Strasbourg, entering the two latter places with the German troops. Latest of all, he was in Paris under the reign of the Commune, at the fall of the Vendôme Column, and during the week's fighting and the burning of a portion of the city. His sketches of many of the above scenes are well known through the pages of that paper.

Mr. Simpson was also honoured with the gracious commands of her Majesty the Queen to paint pictures for her in some of the above-mentioned countries.

The present collection contains the artist's most careful work of the past three years, and in these drawings his best and ripest powers have been put forth. Bold, solid, and masterly in their character, they manifest thorough artistic work of sterling quality, and are absolutely free from all attempt at elegant prettiness, and the mere pleasing picture-making of decorative art. As such they are commended to the notice of the artist, the critic, and the intelligent connoisseur—of those, in short, who, having keen and deep insight into the principles of highest art, are true and competent judges.

The old typical idea of the two Jerusalems, the upper and the lower, is known to all; but now we have what appears at first to be a third Jerusalem: this is the ancient city, which recent explorations have made visible after the ruins of ages have accumulated over it. The words "Underground Jerusalem" are here used as descriptive of what has been discovered. Shafts have been sunk to various depths, from a few feet down as far as 125 feet, and in every case there has been found the work of man. In some instances it has been built walls, excavated tunnels, conduits, or cisterns, old pavements, or supposed tombs; in many cases it was difficult to guess the purpose for which they were made. The *débris* covering all this consists of fragments of pottery and other vestiges of man's handiwork, the whole telling us of the generations passed away who have lived in the sacred city.

Mr. Simpson, being in Jerusalem while the excavations were going on visited them with Capt. Warren, and, knowing that they would require to be

871772

filled up again (as most of them have now been), made sketches of them all as a record of what had been achieved; and the drawings of these places derive additional value, therefore, from the fact that no other pictures of them can now be made. Although most of the drawings are of places below the surface, a few will be found in the collection which are above ground and in open daylight; but in almost every case the subject selected will be found to have reference to some point which has been excavated below; so that the whole come legitimately under the head of "Underground Jerusalem." Robinson's Arch is an example of this. One drawing gives what is to be seen at the present day on the surface, while a number of pictures represent what has been found at 40 feet, 60 feet, and even as deep as 84 feet beneath.

The drawing of the south-east corner shows the Haram wall above ground, with its varieties in building, and another gives the same wall at its foundation, 75 feet below.

Some of the subjects, such as the "Sacred Cave under the Sakrah," are not entirely new; but so few people are acquainted with it that no collection of drawings of this kind could be complete without it. In the present case, by comparing the drawing of the cave with that of the rock above, a very perfect idea may be formed of this spot and its relation to the theories of the Temple. The "Bahr-el-Khebeer, or Great Sea," is a subject of which no picture has ever been exhibited in England; and the two drawings in the collection will show that it is one of the wonders of Underground Jerusalem. The Church of the Sisters of Sion, although not underground now, was so until very lately. It is of great importance. The arch behind the altar was only recently laid bare, and this is the first drawing of it since it came to light. One side of this church is formed by a wall of rock cut in past times; and underneath the convent are two tunnels, one of which is given in the collection. They are of importance, as bearing on the water supply of the Temple. The arch in the Via Dolorosa is given to explain the recently-discovered side arch, a fragment out of which is seen in the church.

No one would suspect at first, on visiting the Holy Sepulchre, that its interior is really a part of Underground Jerusalem. Like other tombs of the time, it was cut into the rock; and although now covered with marble, the published sections indicate the solid rock as being within the walls. Few drawings of this have yet appeared; hence it must be interesting to those who have never been pilgrims to the Sacred Shrine.

The Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea is also almost unknown.

The entrance to the Royal Quarries was only discovered a few years ago, and may be said to be entirely new as a subject for pictures.

It will be noticed that these drawings, although of deep archæological importance, as representing points which bear on the topography and history of Jerusalem, are at the same time good material for pictures as works of art. No subject can be better for an artist than the blocks of stone of the old walls, weather-worn and time-stained with many tints. Cavern gloom has always been a favourite effect with artists; and where no glimmer of day can reach, the flaming torch produces good *chiaro-oscuro*. These effects, with many others incident to the subjects, give a great variety of style to the collection of pictures.

CATALOGUE.

To prevent mistakes, A DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT. *is required to be paid at the time of purchasing the Drawings; the remainder to be paid on the delivery of the Drawings.*

THE PRICE INCLUDES THE FRAME AND GLASS.

No. 1. Pier and Fallen Voussoirs of Robinson's Arch..... Price 10 Gns.

There is 60 feet of *débris* accumulated at this point. That it was the work of many ages is evidenced by the fact that there are no less than three pavements at various depths underground. These were discovered by Captain Warren, who sunk a shaft, and found the old pier of the arch. This drawing represents a point 40 feet below the present surface; the stones on the left being the pier, and the others the *voussoirs*, which have fallen in a mass at some very ancient date. The rope-ladder leads down to the original surface of the rock, 20 feet still farther below; for which see next picture.

No. 2. Fallen Voussoirs of Robinson's Arch .....Price 18 Gns.

Sixty feet below the present surface the rock is met with, and in it there is cut a channel, the level of which is 84 feet below, but being near the surface, it had in some places to be arched over. Two of the *voussoirs* of the arch have fallen on this arch, and from their great size and the impetus derived from a fall of over 60 feet, they have crashed through the stones of the arch, and only stopped on coming in contact with the solid rock on the side. This drawing proves the existence of the channel when the arch fell, and the probability that the rock-cut channel is as ancient as the arch, perhaps much more so.

No. 3. Robinson's Arch .....Price 36 Gns.

"The excavation at Robinson's Arch has led to what is, perhaps, one of the most picturesque points of 'Underground Jerusalem.' A bridge is always attractive to an artist; but a bridge in ruins is doubly so. In this case we find that *a bridge buried in ruins* is not less attractive,—that it is a good subject for the pencil; and its position, where it has been entombed for ages, endows it with an interest which it is difficult to convey in words. The three courses seen above ground, and forming part of the Haram wall, had been the subject of many theories. Dr. Robinson's first and most natural conclusion, that it had been a bridge, was doubted by some of the highest authorities upon the topography of Jerusalem; but when Mr. Warren sunk a shaft at this place, and came upon the pier which supported the other end of the arch, every doubt was at rest. A fact was attained and a point settled." (Quart. Statement of the Pal. Ex. Fund.) The "three courses" which are now known by the name of "Robinson's Arch" are close to the south-west corner of the Haram wall. One stone, 38 feet in length, extends on the present surface of the ground from the arch to the south-west corner. And the middle course in the spring of the arch, if not originally one stone when built, was certainly one stone in the quarry: the stratification passing along the whole course is evidence of this. The wall at this corner is important, as showing the difference between the ancient and modern building.

No. 4. Rock-cut Channel under Robinson's Arch...Price 16 Gns.

This channel runs north and south along the line of the Tyropæon Valley. The point represented is a little to the north of Robinson's Arch, where the channel is contracted. To the north of this it becomes so low that in exploring it, it was necessary to go on the hands and knees. It has been traced up beyond the Jews' wailing-place.

No. 5. Fallen Voussoir of Robinson's Arch ..... Price 14 Gns.

There are two of these *voussoirs,* which have fallen through the arch of the rock-cut conduit below. In the other drawing both stones can be seen. This illustrates such a remarkable fact, brought to light by the explorations, as to justify giving representations of both *voussoirs.*

No. 6. Rock-cut Cistern at Robinson's Arch.....Price 24 Gns.

The question as to whether the rock-cut channel at this place was a sewer or conduit of pure water, is set at rest by finding that it leads into this cistern, from whence the hole in the rock above tells that water was drawn, thus indicating that it contained a supply of pure water. The cistern is choked up with mud and stones, the latter apparently having fallen through the hole in the roof.

No. 7. South-east Corner of Haram Wall. Stones at Base..... Price 18 Gns.

This drawing represent the wall on the original surface of the rock, 75 feet below the present surface. It will give a good idea of the desire of the builder of that period to have strength and durability, to state that the first stone not only stands on the rock, but a foundation has been cut into it for 2 or 3 feet, into which the block is let down. The top only of this stone is visible in the drawing. The stone above this, and next the corner, is a very rough one ; the one adjoining it on the same course is just as it came from the hands of the mason, the "bevelled draught" is well defined on it, and two letters or marks, supposed to be Phœnician, are cut into it. The third stone has on it letters painted in red, supposed by many to be only mason's marks, but as yet savants are not quite agreed upon their meaning and intention, the general opinion seeming to incline to the idea that they are Phœnician letters. The 75 feet of *débris* contains all through it fragments of various kinds. This *débris* within a few feet of the rock, changes in character, and Captain Warren came to the conclusion that it had here been cut through to found the wall on the rock. His reason for coming to this conclusion was, that he found in this last few feet of rubbish chips of the stone used in building the wall, as if the place had been filled up with them when the wall was finished. Above this none of these chips are visible ; if this theory, therefore, be correct, about 70 feet of *débris* has accumulated since the wall was built.

No. 8. South-east Corner of the Haram Wall .....Price 40 Gns.

The wall at this corner is 79 feet above ground and 75 feet below, covered with *débris,* thus making the whole height originally 154 feet. This affords good evidence that what was considered rather boastful and exaggerated language on the part of Josephus, who states that it made one dizzy to look down from the top of the walls of the Temple, was, after all, not far from the truth. This is a good specimen of the character of the Haram Wall, showing the various styles of building, and some of the stones with the mason's chisel-marks still visible upon them, while others are all worn away through time. What was called the "bevelled draught" may be seen on the old stones quite perfect. There are some very large stones at this corner, one

being about a hundred tons in weight. A most important feature at this corner is the spring of an arch somewhat like Robinson's. This one is much smaller, and there is only one course, although the course above the curved one is no doubt a second. Capt. Warren tried to get to the point where the foundations of the pier ought to be, but did not succeed in fully exploring the place according to his wishes. The conclusion he came to was that it was not a bridge, but he cannot say definitely that it is not so. It is known that there was a bridge which crossed the Kedron to the Mount of Olives. This was built for the ceremony of burning the Red Heifer, which was performed on the Mount of Olives. Mr. G. Grove, in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," says :—"This solemn ceremonial was enacted on the central mount, and in a spot so carefully specified that it would seem not difficult to fix it. It was due east of the sanctuary, and at such an elevation on the Mount that the officiating priest, as he slew the animal and sprinkled her blood, could see the façade of the sanctuary through the east gate of the Temple. To this spot a viaduct was constructed across the double row of arches, so as to raise it far above all possible proximity to graves or other defilements (see Citations in Lightfoot, ii. 39)." There is also the theory that it was for the scapegoat to pass out on its way to the wilderness. If this was the spring of the arch where the bridge began, it is at a point much farther south than the usual theories of the Temple would indicate. Still, there are no other remains of any bridge visible. It must have been a very grand work, the Valley of the Kedron being very wide and deep at this place. It might also be suggested, that the structure may have been an aqueduct to carry a part of the water supply to Bethany from the Temple platform. The narrowness of this bridge gives some countenance to this idea. The poles indicate the position of the shaft by which Capt. Warren got down and explored the wall to its foundation. The village of Siloam is visible in the distance, with the Kedron Valley below.

No. 9. Passage leading from the Huldah Gate.....Price 15 Gns.

This curious double passage leads along under the Mosk el Aksa, and ascends to the Haram platform. Mr. Fergusson considers this passage to be a strong proof in favour of his theory of the Temple site, because it leads up to a point close to where the altar would be, and that the animals for the sacrifices would be taken by this way ; otherwise they would require to have been led through all the outer courts of the Temple. For some strange reason the passage on the left has been built up, so that no one can pass.

No. 10. The Gate of Huldah, the Prophetess.....Price 30 Gns.

This gate is in the south wall of the Haram, and under the Mosk el Aksa. A small portion only of it is seen on the outside, being covered up by the city wall, which joins the Haram at this point. It has been a double doorway, and the marble columns and Corinthian capitals indicate that it has been enriched at the Roman period. The massive stone pillar and curiously-groined roof indicate the original and older construction.

No. 11. Lintel of Barclay's Gateway, also called Bab el Mahomed..... Price 22 Gns.

This is a bit of the Haram wall just south of the Jews' wailing-place. This large stone is 6 feet 10 inches in depth, or double that of the courses at the Jews' wailing-place. Only a few feet of it are exposed to the open air. It has been traced for about 18 feet within the houses, which are built against it. According to the size of the door, the lintel should be at least 24 feet 8 inches in length. The surface of the ground is somewhere about 30 feet above the original level, near which the sill of the gateway was found by Captain Warren. Captain Wilson also made some interesting discoveries regarding the passage within the gate.

No. 12. Wilson's Arch.....Price 55 Gns.

Unlike Robinson's Arch, this building is in perfectly good condition, and it forms one of many arches, over which a street called the Tarik Bab es-Silsileh passes across the Tyropæon Valley into the Haram, through the Bab es-Silsileh, or Gate of the Chain. From the accumulation of *débris* in the Valley, and the houses on each side of the street, this passage seems placed on a slight embankment: but when originally constructed, it must have been a very magnificent bridge. The picture represents two shafts which were sunk; and on the one side, the Haram wall, and on the other the pier of the arch, have been followed down to a depth of about 50 feet. The arch is 43 feet wide, and has been used as a tank. Underneath the accumulation of mud, there still exists the hard floor of the cistern; and fragments of the cement are also visible on the sides of the pier and arch. The merit of this very important discovery is due to Captain Wilson, after whom the arch is now named.

No. 13. The Masonic Hall .....Price 40 Gns.

This arch is not far from Wilson's Arch, and it forms one of the supports of the Tarik Bab es-Silsileh. It was discovered by Captain Warren, who gave it the above name, in order to distinguish it. An inner chamber has been formed by two modern Gothic arches, supported in the centre by a pillar. These arches have fallen in, and the pillar was deeply imbedded in the accumulated mud or filth of many years.

No. 14. Chapel of the Invention of the Cross.....Price 70 Gns.

This is a cave very deep down below the pile of buildings which all come under the name of the "Holy Sepulchre." It is to the west, and pilgrims descend to it by the Chapel of St. Helena, from which a stair leads down to the cave. There is a window, seen in the drawing, in which Queen Helena sat and watched the workmen engaged in searching for the true cross.

No. 15. Closed-up Doorway near the Golden Gate...Price 35 Gns.

The Golden Gateway is now closed up with a wall of Saracenic masonry, from a Moslem superstition, that through this gateway a great king shall some day pass to the throne of Jerusalem and of universal empire, whose entrance and triumph it is sought to retard as long as possible by this ingenious and matter-of-fact expedient. This superstition took its origin from the Christian tradition, that through this portal our Lord made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The Golden Gate is a familiar object, but it is not so well known that there are other doorways in the eastern wall, and that they also are built up. There is a very small door nearer the south end of the wall, but the door in this sketch is much nearer to the Golden Gate. The large stones on the right continue all the way between the two doorways. There is a very curious niche on the left of this door; it has a hole through the stone as if for water to pass; one can scarcely believe it to have been a *picina*, but it may have been for the holy water at the entrance to a church, which, according to some theories, may have stood here. A few Mahomedan tombs are seen in the foreground; these extend nearly all the length of the eastern wall of the Haram.

No. 16. The Royal Quarries .....Price 55 Gns.

This is a spot farther in the great cavern. Here the guide leaves a candle at a certain point, and, leading his visitors on, brings them round to another part, where they are on a lower floor, and can see through a passage the light high above. Tradition says that the stones of the Temple were taken from hence. Be this as it may, the materials of building must for many ages have been supplied from this source.

No. 17. Scarped Rock in Gallery in the Valley of Jehoshaphat ..... Price 10 Gns.

Nearer the Golden Gate than the column seen in No. 15, was found this Scarped Rock, with a curious hollow formed in it. It is so cut through that a small pillar is left like a handle, and the supposition is, that when this was on the old surface of the ground, it may have been intended to tie mules, or whatever animals were used for riding upon, at the Gate of the entrance to the Temple.

No. 18. Gallery in the Valley of Jehoshaphat.....Price 12 Gns.

As the Golden Gateway is now far above the original foundation of the wall of the Haram, Capt. Warren was anxious to find out what were the underground conditions at that point. To avoid the graves along the wall at this side, the shaft had to be sunk well down into the valley, and a gallery was driven along the surface of the rock towards the Haram Wall. Unfortunately, owing to the loose character of the *débris* above, which falls in at times like a stream of water, endangering the lives of those engaged, the work had to be abandoned. The gallery is about 30 feet below the surface, and at one point the end of a column was found, and the gallery was carried under it. This column is 3 feet in diameter, and has what may be mason's marks on the end of it.

No. 19. Entrance to the Royal Quarries.....Price 30 Gns.

This will show how the fosse of the present walls of Jerusalem was cut into the rock; and at this point the fosse is widened into a basin, and so deepened that the stones from the quarries could be brought out on the level of the Damascus Gate, by which they were evidently taken into the city. The quarries were at one time the haunt of bandits, and were closed up to stop their raids upon pilgrims. The fosse has been built up, and earth thrown in. The entrance was discovered on the top of this earth, and is at present very small, but originally it must have been both high and wide.

No. 20. Chapel of the Invention of the Cross ..... Price 30 Gns.

This drawing shows the extreme end of the cave, with the shrine where the cross was found, and an altar with a figure holding the cross.

No. 21. Bahr-el-Khebeer, or the Great Sea ..... Price 70 Gns.

This is the largest of all the rock-cut cisterns under the Temple platform. It is upwards of 150 feet in extent, and is just under the front of the Mosk el Aksa. The supply of water comes from the Pools of Solomon, beyond Bethlehem, and is conveyed by an underground aqueduct. This cistern can contain 2,000,000 gallons of water. The rock under the Haram is full of cisterns of various sizes. Their original purpose is presumed to have been that of supplying water for the Temple services.

No. 22. Bahr-el-Khebeer, or the Great Sea ..... Price 30 Gns.

The drawing shows the long tunnel which leads down to the level of the water. The entrance is at the front of the Aksa. The steps are now almost worn away by time. As there are many holes through the top of the cistern for the purpose of drawing water, which would be an easier way of procuring it than descending a dark, slippery passage like this, it makes it difficult to understand what was the original object for which the steps were cut.

No. 23. "The Well of the Steps." Rock-cut Passage to the Aqueduct at Bir Eiyub.....Price 16 Gns.

Captain Warren discovered south of the Bir Eiyub, or Well of Job, a rock-cut aqueduct running under the valley, and traced it northwards to near the Well of Job, where it ended in a grotto. In tracing it, he found a number of well-worn steps cut through the rock, which were not unknown to the Arabs, and were called the "Well of the Steps." The use of these numerous stepped places of descent to get at the water is difficult to explain. This one is too far from the city to be a place for drawing water, unless the city at some time extended further south than any of our theories have yet indicated. Perhaps it might have been for some religious use of water. The water rises and falls in the tunnel. The tunnel has been traced for 2,000 feet, and it is about 50 feet below the surface of the Valley.

No. 24. "The Well of the Steps".. .....Price 10 Gns.

This is another of these rock-cut passages to the aqueduct at the Bir Eiyub. They were all very similar, more or less worn, and about 30 feet in length.

No. 25. Solomon's Pools, near Bethlehem, called by the Arabs El-Burak..... Price 35 Gns.

Although this subject is about eight miles to the south, yet it is connected with Underground Jerusalem, as being the source of the water in the Great Sea (No. 21), under the Temple platform. There is a conduit which passes through Bethlehem, carrying the water to Jerusalem. In most of its route it keeps the surface level, but at some points a tunnel is cut through the spurs of hills. This conduit passes round the upper part of the Valley of Gihon, then round the southern side of Jerusalem, and crossing the Tyropæon at Wilson's Arch, enters the Haram by the Bab es-Silsileh. The following is from Captain Wilson, in "Jerusalem Recovered," p. 24 :—

"The Pools of Solomon, near the head of the Wady Urtas, are three in number; they receive the surface drainage of the ground above them, and the water of a fine spring, known as the Sealed Fountain. The pools have been made by building solid dams of masonry across the valley, and are so arranged, that the water from each of the upper ones can be run off into the one immediately below it. The lower pool is constructed in a peculiar manner, which appears to indicate that it was sometimes used as an amphitheatre for naval displays; there are several tiers of seats, with steps leading down to them, and the lower portion of the pool, which is much deeper than the upper, could be filled with water by a conduit from one of the upper reservoirs."

No. 26. The Sealed Fountain, Solomon's Pools.....Price 35 Gns.

This spot is thoroughly underground, and very old. The water flows from the rock, and after leaving this building, it passes through a chasm in the rock, which is arched with two stones placed in the form of a pediment—a construction as old as the date of the Great Pyramid. The water from this fountain is one of the supplies of the Pools of Solomon.

No. 27. Tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, in the Holy Sepulchre.....Price 25 Gns.

This ancient tomb is only a few yards from the Holy Sepulchre itself. It is to the westward of it, just beyond the Coptic Chapel. As this old tomb is untouched by any attempt at decoration, it will help to give an idea of what the Holy Sepulchre was originally.

No. 28. The Royal Quarries .....Price 35 Gns.

These were only lately discovered. The entrance is close to the Damascus Gate, and they extend under the city for about 200 yards, and are about 100 yards wide. The blocks were cut out by making vertical incisions, and then separating the mass. The method of getting light was by cutting a small hollow, in which a little oil and a wick were placed, and the black from the smoke is still to be found above. Large piers were left as supports to the rock overhead.

No. 29. The Entrance to the Sacred Cave.....Price 35 Gns.

This doorway looks as if made of fragments of Gothic marble. There is a jagged point of the rock, called " the tongue of the rock," which overhangs the stair.

No. 30. Crypt of the Church of St. Anne .....Price 25 Gns.

The Church of St. Anne is close to St. Stephen's Gate,—that is, near to the Birket Israil, or Pool of Bethesda. This now belongs to the French, who have had the church restored, it having been for a long time left uncared for. The crypt has evidently at one time been a cistern, a square hole for drawing water telling very clearly that such was the case; while patches of a blue ground, with gold stars on it, still left on the roof, tell equally plainly that it has also been a shrine at which worship was offered.

No. 31. The Sacred Cave under the Sakrah .....Price 55 Gns.

It is thought that this cave extended under the rock beyond its present dimensions The wall on the north sounds hollow when struck, which confirms this idea. There are four stations. The one at the foot of the stair is that of David. It is a Gothic niche of marble. The Place of Abraham is the square hole to the right. The Place of Solomon is a fragment of marble on the left, and that of Elias, also called St. George, is the largest structure on the right. The Hole in the Sacred Rock has a light suspended through it. The circular plate in the floor is the hole leading down to the Bir Aruah, or " Well of Spirits," a second cave beneath. The slanting pillar across the stair was put to preserve the rock (which was supposed to hang in the air) from falling, and causing accidents. This cave, according to Mr. Fergusson's theory of the topography of Jerusalem, is the real Holy Sepulchre; the splendid building above, called the Mosk of Omar, being, according to this theory, the church built by Constantine.

No. 32. The Sakrah, or Sacred Rock.....Price 120 Gns.

THE so-called Mosk of Omar is entitled the Kubbet-es-Sakrah, or Dome of the Rock, because it is built over this holy stone, supposed to have been the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite, and hence the traditional site of the Temple. According to some theories, the ark was placed on this rock; according to others, it was the site of the great altar. The Sakrah was described by Sophronius, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, to Omar as "the rock on which God spake to Jacob; which Jacob called the Gate of Heaven; the Israelites, the site of the Holy of Holies; which is in the middle of the earth, and was the holy place of Israel, and is held by them in such veneration that, wherever they are, they turn their faces towards it when they pray." "The Franks (Christians) had built an oratory and altar over the Sakrah itself, and 'filled it with images and idols:' these Saladin removed, and restored it to its original condition as a mosk. The Christians are also said to have cut off portions of the Sakrah, and sold them in Sicily and Constantinople for their weight in gold." In the present day the traditions respecting this wonderful rock are principally Mahomedan. Musselmans believe that it is " the centre of the world, and on the Day of Resurrection the angel Israfil will stand upon it to blow the last

trumpet. It is also eighteen miles nearer heaven than any other place in the world; and beneath it is the source of every drop of sweet water that flows on the face of the earth. It is supposed to be suspended miraculously between heaven and earth." They believe that it came from heaven, and that it will return again on the last day. According to the story, it is the scene of the Prophet's night journey from the Holy City, his footprint, whence he started, being a shrine on the western side. It also bears the mark of the angel Gabriel's hand, who had to lay hold of the rock, or it would have ascended with the Prophet, and the end of all things must then have come. The traditions connected with the sacred rock are far too many to relate. This view of it is from the north-east corner. The north end has been all cut down; so has the west; and although the first impression of any one looking at it is, that it is just like any rough rock on the top of a hill, a more careful inspection indicates that a tool has been used upon it in many places. It is about 60 by 50 feet in extent, and is surrounded by a circle of four piers and twelve pillars, which support the dome above. The impression produced by this rough rock, canopied by silk of many hues, and covered by one of the grandest of ancient temples, built of the finest marbles and mosaics, is difficult to describe; for it is exceptionable among temples. The real rock, rude as it seems to the eye, is more awe-inspiring, under such circumstances, than the finest picture or sculpture which art ever produced. The sacred cave is under the south-east corner. The round hole which passes through the rock has a lamp suspended in it, and its position can be seen in the picture from a piece of wood which is placed over the hole, to which the lamp is suspended.

No. 33. Sakrah, or Sacred Rock .....Price 35 Gns.

This drawing shows the north end of the rock, where there is a place scooped out as if for a priest to stand in while celebrating some ceremony. In front of this place a cavity is hollowed out, where it has been supposed by many that the animals were placed for the sacrifice, and this has helped to support the idea that the rock was the altar of the Temple. With this theory agrees the idea that the hole passing through to the cave below, served to carry off the blood of the sacrifice, but an inspection of the larger drawing will at once disprove this theory, the hole being at least 40 feet from the place of sacrifice, and the blood having to pass over many a hill and dale of rock crevice between the two points. It is known that an altar stood on this rock during the time it was held by the Christians, but whether the marks cut by a tool on the rock belong to that time or are of greater antiquity, is for the present only a matter of conjecture.

No. 34. Rock-cut Passage to the Fountain of the Virgin ..... Price 27 Gns.

In the above drawing we have the end of the tunnel opening out into a large hall, where the water could be drawn at the top of the well. In this drawing we have the tunnel leading to it, which is much smaller. The other end has not been traced, but it led to that part of the city now called Ophel.

No. 35. Rock-cut Passage to the Fountain of the Virgin..... Price 45 Gns.

Captain Warren passed through this tunnel from the Pool of Siloam to the Fountain of the Virgin. Near to the fountain he found a branch tunnel, and tracing it to its termination, he discovered a shaft, which he ascended with great difficulty, and found at its top a rock-cut tunnel which had clearly been made for the purpose of coming underground to draw water. The supposition is, that this tunnel was made in order to secure safe access to this supply of water, should the city be besieged, for in that case the Fountain of the Virgin being without the Wall of Ophel, the usual means of supply would be cut off.

No. 36. "Ain Um-ed-Deraj," or Fountain of the Virgin ..... Price 45 Gns.

This fountain can only be considered partially underground. It is, however, connected by a rock-cut tunnel with the Pool of Siloam, to which it conveys water; and it is related to one of Captain Warren's discoveries mentioned in connection with the last picture.

No. 37. Arch of Ecce Homo, Convent of the Sœurs de Sion..... Price 55 Gns.

This is a quite new church, which has been so built as to introduce behind the altar an old arch, only lately discovered. The *débris* was cleared away; and it being the traditional place at which Pilate presented "The Man," a convent has been erected, and this building selected as the chapel. A very fine statue of Christ, bound, and with the crown of thorns, has been placed on the spot which is now accepted as the scene of the real event eighteen centuries ago. A portion of the wall of this church is a perpendicular scarp cut in ancient times in the rock, supposed to be part of the fosse of the Turris Antonia. Another picture (Tunnel under the Via Dolorosa, No. 38) shows the underground works beneath this convent.

No. 38. Tunnel under the Via Dolorosa.....Price 27 Gns.

There are two of these tunnels running parallel under the Via Dolorosa towards the Haram. They are supposed to be connected with the water supply of the Temple. One of the last discoveries at Jerusalem, by Mr. Slick (?), is that of a conduit in continuation of these tunnels, which has been traced northwards till it passes below the walls of the city, near the Damascus Gate. The Palestine Exploration Fund Committee consider this so important, that they have sent out orders to make further explorations, and trace the source of this conduit.

No. 39. Arch of Ecce Homo in the Via Dolorosa ... Price 25 Gns.

This is the main central arch, part of which is seen in the drawing of the Church of the Sœurs de Sion. From its architectural details, it is clearly of the Roman period. No doubt there was originally a corresponding arch on the south side, but it is said to have been removed. This arch is by some supposed to have been a gate of the Tower of Antonia, but by others it is suggested to have been a triumphal arch. This part of it has always been visible, but the side arch behind the altar was, until recently, a part of Underground Jerusalem.

No. 40. The Holy Sepulchre .....Price 18 Gns.

This is a building within a building. The old rock-cut tomb, or cave, has been so completely covered over with marble, that all idea of the spot being underground is entirely lost. The small arched passage by which entrance is effected, by bending low, is the original opening of the tomb, and the rock can be traced all round it. The roof of rock must have been cut away from the cave, but the rock is still left within the walls. The interior is a very small place, not much above 6 feet in length. The ledge for the body to be placed on is now also covered with marble, and there every pilgrim kneels, prays, and kisses the sacred spot. A Greek priest is always in attendance, standing silent within. In the vestibule, seen through the narrow entrance, there is a pedestal, in which is enclosed a piece of the stone which closed the mouth of the tomb. The principal portion of this stone is in the Armenian Church, outside of the Bab el-Daoud.

14

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK BY ELIJAH WALTON, F.G.S., AND T. G. BONNEY, M.A., F.G.S.

VIGNETTES:
ALPINE AND EASTERN.

BY ELIJAH WALTON, F.G.S.,

Author of "Flowers from the Upper Alps," "The Coast of Norway," &c. &c.

With Descriptive Text by Rev. T. G. BONNEY, M.A., F.G.S., Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. W. M. THOMPSON begs to announce that he is preparing the above Work for publication in 1872.

"VIGNETTES: ALPINE AND EASTERN," will consist of Twenty-four elegant Views, in Vignette, each of which has been carefully selected from a very wide range of subjects on account of some special beauty, the whole Series embracing the choicest results of many years' travel.

The original Pictures are Mr. Walton's latest paintings, and have been made by him expressly for this Work, and finished with a direct view to their reproduction by Chromolithography, in the highest style of which the Art is capable. The rich variety of subjects is shown in the subjoined List of Plates; and as the Chromolithographs will be of equal excellence with those of the "FLOWERS FROM THE UPPER ALPS," and "THE COAST OF NORWAY," the Publisher confidently hopes to render

VIGNETTES: ALPINE AND EASTERN,

one of the most beautiful Gift-books ever published. No pains or expense will be spared to accomplish this end, and to make the Views, as nearly as possible, actual fac-similes of the original Water-Colour Drawings.

BRIEF NOTICES of Mr. Thompson's Chromos in "Flowers from the Upper Alps" and "The Coast of Norway."

Times.—"Might at a short distance be taken for original drawings."

Standard.—"Among the most perfect we have seen."

Daily News.—"Some of the finest we have ever seen."

Art Journal.—"Any one might be accepted as an original drawing."

LIST OF VIEWS.

ALPINE.

1. The Weisshorn, from near Randa.
2. Pines in Winter—near Courmayeur, with Mont Blanc.
3. The Jungfrau, from near Interlaken.
4. The Schreckhorn, from the Lake of Thun.
5. Monte Civita, with Lake Alleghe.
6. The Wörther See, Carinthia—Evening.
7. Châlets in Winter, with Monte Viso.
8. The Wetterhorn, from near Grindelwald.
9. Val d'Aosta, with the Ruitor.
10. Waterfall in Val Tournanche, with the Matterhorn.
11. On the Flekke Fjord, Norway.
12. The Lofotens—the Midnight Sun.

EASTERN.

13. Athens—the Acropolis, with an incident.
14. Baalbek—the Temples, with Mount Lebanon.
15. Lake of Tiberias, with Mount Hermon.
16. Constantinople, as seen from Scutari.
17. View on the Bosphorus.
18. On the Nile, the First Cataract—Sunset.
19. Philæ—the Temples—Moonlight.
20. Arab Encampment, with the Pyramids.
21. Sunset on the Nile, near Sakkarah.
22. Wady Feirân, with Jebel Serbal.
23. Jebel Musa, from Jebel Caterina.
24. Wells of Moses—Arrival of Pilgrims.

In one Volume, 13 in. × 10 in. elegantly bound in cloth, £4. 4s.

LONDON: W. M. THOMPSON, 312, REGENT STREET, W.; AND 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library
or to the
NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
2-month loans may be renewed by calling
(510) 642-6753
1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books to NRLF
Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days prior to due date

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

DEC 15 1995

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1995
CIRCULATION DEPT.

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1995
CIRCULATION DEPT.

20,000 (4/94)
FORM NO. DD6, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720

GENERAL LIBRARY - U.C. BERKELEY

B000886410

871772

AC1
M5
v.1
**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY